

The same conclusion has been reached by countless other experts, including 140 Harvard faculty members who recently published a blueprint of how antiretroviral treatment could be accomplished. Harvard physicians are now treating patients in Haiti, and others are achieving similar treatment successes in Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and Uganda.

It is also disturbing that Natsios chooses to exaggerate the difficulties of AIDS treatment, as if to singlehandedly prove it would be impossible throughout Africa. Whether Africans can tell "Western time" or not is irrelevant; nearly all antiretroviral drugs are taken only twice a day—morning and evening. Sunrise and sunset are just as good as a watch in these circumstances. Nor is Natsios correct when he says the drugs have to be "kept frozen and all that." Not a single antiretroviral drug on the market today needs freezing. In fact, some bear warnings not to freeze them.

Natsios also said that "the problem with [delivering] antiretrovirals . . . is that there are no roads, or the roads are so poor." In fact, millions of AIDS patients live in cities such as Cape Town, Dakar or Lagos, where the streets are teeming with cars.

Natsios says that antiretroviral drugs are "extremely toxic," so that as many as "forty percent of people . . . who are HIV positive do not take the drugs . . . because they get so sick from the drugs that they cannot survive." This is a view shared by no one in the medical establishment today. Clinical and epidemiological studies by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health have shown that these drugs are safe for most people and prolong life by many years.

Two facts are clear.

The first is that, in Abidjan and Johannesburg, as in Manhattan, AIDS prevention and treatment must go hand in hand. And we can accomplish this if the Bush administration contributes adequately to an international trust fund for that purpose (it has so far promised only \$200 million, or just 72 cents per American).

The second fact is that Andrew Natsios, by virtue of his unwillingness to acknowledge the first fact and his willingness to distort the true situation in Africa before Congress, is unfit to lead USAID and should resign.

#### HONORING THE COURAGE OF MELISSA HOLLEY

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 20, 2001*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a woman that is the picture of courage, Melissa Holley. Melissa is an inspiration to all, with her determination and desire. She has overcome an enormous obstacle and although the struggle is far from over, Melissa continues to push herself.

On June 25, 2000 Melissa's life was permanently altered. Melissa was involved in a roll-over accident on U.S. Highway 550 a mile south of Ridgway, Colorado. The car damaged Melissa's vital spinal nerves and crushed two vertebrae. Melissa lost all feeling below her chest. The doctor's at St. Mary's Hospital in Grand Junction, Colorado said that her paralysis was irreversible. After a 48-hour search, her father, Rob Holley, found a radical new procedure that regenerates nerve cells. It was a long shot at best, but Melissa showed her

courage by saying, "Only shot I had, what have I got to lose."

On July 9, 2000, Melissa was flown to the Sheba Medical Center in Tel Aviv, Israel and underwent surgery. The doctors braced her spinal cord, and injected her with microphages to promote healing. Melissa's recovery from surgery has been a slow and painful process. She continues to use a wheelchair, and exercises twice a week in a swimming pool. There has been a visible improvement, and Melissa now stands for an hour each day. This remarkable young lady is returning to college this spring at Harding University in Searcy, Arkansas. Melissa has not only managed to take a long shot and turn it to her advantage, but this year she helped prepare another young man for this procedure.

Throughout this experience Melissa has managed to stay upbeat and determined. She has impressed doctors with her attitude and perseverance, and inspired many with her strength of character. Melissa has shown courage that is rare, and for that, Mr. Speaker, she deserves the praise of Congress.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DARIAN LEE WILLIAMS

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 20, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor and tribute to Darian Lee Williams for his devotion to his community during his brief life on the occasion of the Mike Moody and Darian Williams Memorial Basketball Game.

Throughout his entire education, Darian attended public schools within the New York City School System. He graduated from Erasmus High School in 1995. Darian continued his education after high school by pursuing a degree at Manhattan Community College and most recently attended a Technical Computer Institute.

In addition to playing trumpet in the school band, Darian loved playing sports. He played basketball for the Black Men Who Care team in addition to many other out-of-school athletic programs. Darian was also a member of the Erasmus Hall High School Varsity Basketball team. Throughout high school, Darian received numerous awards and trophies for his excellence in both basketball and football.

Through his childhood friend Ernest Glover, Darian was introduced to the Mount Sinai Baptist Church. He became a member and was baptized in 1997.

"Disco" was known by his friends as having lived and enjoyed life to its fullest. He loved to socialize with his many friends and was adored by all the people who met him.

Mr. Speaker, Darian Lee Williams devoted his short life to serving his community and church. As such, both he and his family are more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in remembering and honoring the life of this remarkable young man.

#### A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING MARTHA C. MOORE

#### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 20, 2001*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Martha C. Moore on the 13th day of May 2001 was awarded a Doctorate of Public Service, conferred upon her by the Muskingum College Board of Trustees; and

Whereas, Ms. Martha Moore has throughout her lifetime, demonstrated a steadfast commitment to teaching and public service across the nation, within the state of Ohio, and in scores of local communities; and,

Whereas, Ms. Moore has exerted principled influence on significant policy initiatives through her role as state and national party committee woman with the Republican Party; and

Whereas, Ms. Moore has encouraged young women to assume important roles in the American political process through her work with The Ohio Federation of Republican Women—work that ultimately generated the Martha C. Moore Mentoring Project; and

Whereas, Ms. Moore's devotion to education and civic responsibility resulted in her induction into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame; and

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the impressive accomplishments of Martha C. Moore, a citizen of Ohio whom I am proud to call a constituent.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2052, SUDAN PEACE ACT

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 13, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2052) to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan:

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, the people of Sudan have suffered terrible devastation in recent history, and even today as we sit in this Chamber.

One report tells of a woman who asked visitors surveying the destruction in her village, "Why do people in the West care about saving the dolphins, but not about saving us?"

A poignant, sharp statement asked out of great need for help—A good question about why people in the West for so long have ignored the plight of those sold into slavery, those whose villages, hospitals, schools and churches are bombed by the Khartoum regime that says it wants peace, but does not act that way.

Studies have shown that the devastation and destruction of tribes and peoples in Sudan is genocidal.

Statistics show that over 2 million people have died in Sudan—Do we not care?

I care—and that is precisely why I stand in firm support of Congressman TANCREDO and the Sudan Peace Act. I urge other Members to vote for this act to support the people of Southern Sudan, to fight against the destruction of entire tribes of people, and to fight against slavery that exists today.